

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1910.

SENATOR SWANSON.

Claude A. Swanson will make his mark in the Senate at Washington. He has ability of no mean order, large and varied experience in public affairs, ambition to match the work of the great men who have preceded him in the seats of the mighty, the confidence of his State, which he has served with dignity and fidelity, and the good wishes of all its people for the fullest measure of success in the high place to which he has been appointed by the Governor of Virginia. His career has been remarkable. He has made himself what he is by his own industry and determination. The farmer's boy of Pennsylvania, struggling to the light, has by the eloquence of his voice, the sincerity of his purposes and high service to his people achieved the distinction now worthily bestowed upon him. Member of Congress for twelve years, Governor of Virginia for four years, he will now take his seat in the highest legislative body in the world fully equipped for the service expected of him.

In announcing his appointment as United States Senator yesterday, The Times-Dispatch printed an excellent account of his life and times which will bear summarizing here:

Swanson—Born March 21, 1862; worked on farm at fourteen years of age; taught school and made enough money at it to pay his way through college; graduated from Randolph-Macon College with degree of A. B., and with college and society medals for oratory and debating; graduated from the University of Virginia in law in 1887; practiced at Chatham; elected to Congress from the Fifth District in 1896 and re-elected for five additional terms; elected Governor of Virginia in 1905 for four years; appointed United States Senator from Virginia in 1910.

Swanson's greatest and best work was done when he was Governor of the State. These things were accomplished under his administration and by his persistent, intelligent, and never-tiring work: High schools of the State increased from 74 to 350; new school houses built at a cost of \$2,000,000; agricultural and normal training school established in each of the Congressional districts; a State department of dairy and food inspection established; increased appropriations for the development of the fruit industry; State Board of Health created; State Highway Department established; State Geological Survey created; colony for epileptics provided for; State Board of Charities and Correction established; increased pensions for Confederate veterans urged and secured; Jamestown Exposition promoted, and many other things of practical value to the Commonwealth advocated and accomplished through his constructive work.

This is a record of which the new Senator may well feel proud, and it is because of what he has achieved by his abundant labors that the people of the State expect good work from him at Washington. He will succeed one of the foremost men of the South, and following his example in all that touches the life and character of this part of the country, he will prove himself worthy of his office.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Formerly a commanding figure in national politics, a great lawyer and statesman, John Griffin Carlisle, thrice Speaker of the House and for four years Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, died in New York last Sunday. The intelligence of his death recalled to the minds of many the brilliant career of the man, who rose from the farm to the Cabinet, through many intervening offices.

Carlisle was a native Kentuckian, his original ancestor in that Commonwealth having emigrated from Culpeper County, Virginia. Brought up on the farm, he began his career as a school teacher, soon entering into the study and practice of law. His first speech in his first case was "a signal success." He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature just before the outbreak of the War Against the South, and vigorously opposed the secession of that State, remaining neutral during the strife. Mr. Carlisle served successively as State Senator, delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, and Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. Carlisle's congressional services began with the Forty-fifth Congress and extended through seven terms, in three of which he was Speaker. It was as a defender of the interests of the people that Mr. Carlisle became notable as a member of the House. As one of the Committee on Ways and Means, he began to agitate tariff reform, and fought for it with all his power. As the candidate of the tariff reform wing of the Democratic party, he was elected Speaker, finally suc-

ceeding in causing several important tariff measures to be passed, despite the opposition of former Speaker Randall, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. Carlisle was an able presiding officer.

In 1890, Kentucky sent him to the United States Senate, but he resigned his seat in 1893 to accept a place in Cleveland's second Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. "His mastery of statesmanship and statecraft" was strikingly displayed in coping with the financial problems that arose during that administration. He was an unyielding and consistent enemy of the "free silver" propaganda, nailing himself with the "gold standard Democrats" in the campaign of 1896. He was also a strong anti-Imperialist.

After his service in the Cabinet had ended, Mr. Carlisle resumed the practice of law in New York and Washington. That he possessed legal genius, his practice was very lucrative, and he appeared in many famous cases. His record was truly remarkable, and his career is but another illustration of how the self-made man may rise from almost nothing to some of the highest positions of trust in our National Government. He left the impress of his brilliant personality upon American political history.

PLACE FOR CARDINAL GIBBONS.

If His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons were put in Merry old Val's place at the Vatican the Church would be delivered from many of its troubles. We believe that he could have adjusted the differences in France without sacrificing the interests of religion, and if he were at Rome now he could manage the very grave situation in Spain without surrendering any of the prerogatives of the Church. His saving common sense would be of immense value to the Holy See at this time. Even Camille would bow to his wisdom. What the Catholic Church needs just now more than anything else is a peace-maker.

THE CITIES BEAUTIFUL.

The newspapers of Virginia are full of suggestions as to the "cleaning up" of the cities or towns in which they are published. They are urging that a day be set apart for the removal of all rubbish, debris, and other unsightly blotches on the naturally good appearance of the place, and in some instances, there have been proclamations by the mayors, looking to this end.

This is an unmistakable sign of municipal progress. It indicates a native pride. It means that our cities and towns, in many instances, are to be made more attractive to the eye, more desirable to live in, more appealing to the prospective settler; and we have no doubt that the citizens will co-operate in such local movements.

That "cleaning-up day" is an excellent idea. It is a step in the right direction.

GENERAL LEE'S STATUE.

President Taft has approved the opinion of Attorney-General Wickersham that there is no provision of law by which the statue of General Robert E. Lee in Confederate uniform can be removed from Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington. The Associated Press reports that the President's approval of the Attorney-General's opinion was made "without comment." Comment was unnecessary; we shall probably hear from some of the Grand Army Posts about it, and we should not be surprised if some of the pensioners, who have been getting a great deal of money out of the Treasury on account of what General Lee did to them, should make a great disturbance. Except the honor his State has done him by placing his statue in the Capitol, there is no honor to Lee in keeping company with the nondescript figures in Statuary Hall as with the American worthies.

Mr. Wickersham's opinion was brought out by the protests of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York. From 1865 to 1909, both years included, the amount paid out by the Government at Washington—the greater part to the soldiers who "saved the Union," and are still being paid for doing their duty—aggregated \$3,848,899,721.06. Of these pensioners, 55,458 live in New York, from which the protests came against the statue of General Lee being placed in the Capitol at Washington. The disbursements for the Western New York District have amounted to \$7,115,296.66, and for the New York District, representing East New York and East New Jersey, \$8,538,397.12. These disbursements have been made in New York City.

Looking at the question from a purely business point of view, as the Grand Army people seem generally to regard their services to the country, it would appear that the New York protestants have taken enough out of this mine to make them approve instead of condemn the placing of Lee in the Capitol. They might very truthfully say to their descendants, why, there is the soldier against whom we fought forty-five years ago, and who has been worth already nearly \$16,000,000 to us, with more to come as long as we and our widows can live, "and then some."

Mr. Wickersham doubtless did the best he could in writing his opinion. His conclusions as to the law are sound; but his statements as to the war are unfortunate. In the first place, the war was not "the Civil War"; in the second place, it was not "warlike rebellion against the Government of the United States," and, in the third and last place, it is the veriest dunce to say "that his (Lee's) statue should be clothed in the Confederate uniform, thus eloquently testifying to the fact that a magnanimous country has completely forgotten an unsuccessful effort to destroy the Union, and that the statue should be accepted in the Na-

tional Statuary Hall as the symbol of a complete surrender, without misgivings, of a complete surrender and a renewed loyalty, should surely provoke no opposition." There is nothing, surely, "magnanimous" in that statement. According to Wickersham's own construction of the law, Virginia only exercised her right under the law in selecting Lee to represent Virginia in the Statuary Hall. If the statue is to be kept there on the plea that it is there by the magnanimity of the country, Virginia could not afford in self-respect to allow it to remain there. Besides, after what the South has endured since the close of the war forty-five years ago, it does not lie in the mouth of any truthful man to prate about magnanimity. Mr. Wickersham's view of the law is absolutely correct; his play to the Grand Army galleries might well have been spared.

PARSONS'S PENITENTIARY POLICY.

The Winchester Evening Star is our authority for the following in regard to State Senator John M. Parsons who is "harangin'" the boys as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District:

"He promises everything, and some of his proposals are humorous. There is a story current to the effect that in his last campaign he was addressing a Republican audience in a remote mountain precinct. He said: 'Fellow citizens, you never get anything here because the Democrats are in control of your State. Why, if one of you is so unfortunate as to commit some little offense and are sent to the penitentiary, the Democratic officials drag you up to Richmond away from your wives and children, from your friends and acquaintances. This is not right. My fellow-citizens, if I am elected to Congress I solemnly promise you that I will have a penitentiary built right here in your midst, so that in case of misfortune your loved ones will not be taken far away among strangers.' It is said that this speech was most effective and gained him votes."

That was a typical Republican campaign promise. Why should not "Little Bascorn" Slem, Parsons's friend and companion also—ran-to-be, advocate individual penitentiaries with all the comforts of life for each offender in the Ninth? Slem is short of issues; and who can ridicule "every bird in a Gilded Cage" as a tuncful Republican campaign melody?

NOW WE KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

It is really remarkable how exact Science is. It does not take anything for granted. It is practical. It measures the sun in his course and fixes the orbits of the stars; it makes the lightning obedient to human command; it ploughs the oceans with great ships and conquers the upper deep with its genius. No heights are so lofty that it cannot scale and no depths so profound that it cannot fathom. It is said ages ago that "no man can find out that God maketh from the beginning to the end"; but the writer of that fine phrase was not a scientist. He little knew what a "comprehension or understanding of facts or principles" would do for the increase of worldly wisdom. The anthropologists have proved beyond their own questioning that man, who has been described in poetical phrase as "made in the image of God," is really the output of a so-called inferior creation, that it has taken millions of years to evolve. The alleged "miracles" have been rejected—the loaves and fishes, the case of Jonah, the draught of fishes, the raising of Lazarus and all the rest—because they "do not stand to reason," and the poky old times and ignorant old ways of the world before it got wisdom are much derided.

The accuracy with which Science has established its contentions as to the age of the earth is just now attracting great attention. As long ago as 1862, Lord Kelvin, admittedly one of the most eminent of the learned men of all time, first discussed the age of the earth considered as a cooling body, and excited the sorrow and indignation of the geologists and evolutionists by his revolutionary views upon the subject. "More mature study," we are now informed, "has convinced the scientific world that there is no necessary discrepancy between Kelvin's 20 to 400 million years, with a probable 93 million, and the conclusions of geologists or paleontologists." With the aid of Carl Burns, Clarence King introduced in 1893 "the important criterion of tidal stability, and reached the conclusion that 24 million years best represented the conditions," and Kelvin accepted this result, and placed the limit at 20 and 40 million years. Judging by the maximum thickness of the sedimentary rocks and the time-rate of their deposition, De Lappparent estimated that it must have taken from 67 to 90 million years for the making of the earth, and after "a most careful investigation," estimating the lapse of time since the base of the Cambrian, which is 27,640,000 years, and making allowance for the Algonkian, a period of 17,500,000 years, Charles D. Walcott, the present Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and one of the most eminent of present-day scientists, has figured it out that the maximum age of the earth "would be about 70,000,000 years."

About two hundred years ago Edmund Halley, the great astronomer, devised a method of determining the age of the ocean from the amount of salt it contained, which was a very clever thing for him to do. In 1899, J. Joly made it quite clear that the ocean was from 80 to 90 million years of age, and last year "W. J. Sollas, who made a most searching inquiry into the subject, placed the age of the ocean between 80 million and 150 million years."

In our own country, Frank Wigglesworth Clarke and George F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, have followed the subject with considerable interest. They have observed the problem from the chemical point of view, that is to say, Frank Wigglesworth Clarke has recently issued "A Preliminary Study of Chemical Denudation," while Becker has gone at it from what is called "a more philosophical point of view," and has reached "the opinion that the data available seems to indicate not above 70 million or below 65 million years."

There is an exactness about all this that instantly commands intelligent acceptance. We are pleased with it because it makes everything so perfectly clear and is so much better than the simple statement in Genesis: "And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was so."

"And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he seas; and God saw that it was good."

"And the evening and the morning were the third day."

Nobody can understand how all this could have been done in the space of one day; but we do not see that the mystery has been explained in a more understandable way by the eminent men who have worked it out that it must have taken anywhere from 20 million to 150 million years to make what the Almighty declared and executed by the word of His power. We are particularly impressed, however, by the exactness of scientific calculation.

SLEEP LIKE THE SPEAKER.

There is one man, anyway, who could get into the golden portals of Capitol Cannon's private room in the Capitol, and he is the grandiloquent editor of the Bristol News. List, oh, list! Here is what he says about the endorsement given by the Ninth District Republican convention to the Speaker:

"The tribute paid to Speaker Cannon by the convention was as much an evidence of vigorous and unqualified loyalty to Mr. Slem as it was a tribute to that splendid and grand old veteran who was already fighting the battles of his party when many of those present were fighting the sanguinary battles of the ubiquitous small boy. This splendid old man, who is so universally esteemed and rapidly approaching the 'that country from whose bourne no traveler e'er returns' was cheered to the echo at every mention of his name, and was as much a tribute to Mr. Slem, as it was a sympathy with that dog, mainly old fighter who has been so unjustly made the object of contumely and condemnation."

"So universally esteemed!" In a political sense, Speaker Cannon certainly is about to approach "that country from whose bourne no traveler e'er returns," not to quote Shakespeare, but to quote the misquotation of the editor of the News.

KNOCKED OUT BY COLIC.

Last week Hoke Smith was compelled to abandon several of his speaking appointments because of a sudden and painful illness called kidney colic. The Augusta Chronicle, which has never had anything but the ordinary sort "arising from perverted and excessive peristaltic contractions," tries to turn the incident to political account. Hoke is running for Governor of Georgia—why, nobody outside the State knows—and the Augusta paper is opposed to him for very good reasons, as we think, and hopes for his defeat, as we all do; but that is no excuse for laughing at a man who has the colic and particularly the kidney colic. We call this striking below the belt, or so near below the belt that in the old days when prize-fighting was not unlawful it would be called a foul. Even now it deserves reprobation as it shows to what base uses journalism is sometimes turned.

"Seriously and candidly," as if it could be serious and candid when it comes to saying a good word for Smith, "seriously and candidly," says the Chronicle, "we wish for him, personally, good health and long life; but political peggara, so help us!" The two things do not go together, for the personal Hoke Smith and the political Hoke Smith are twins of the same order, and one cannot be parted from the other without the undoing of both.

As if to prove its utter insincerity in wishing Mr. Smith "personally, good health and long life," the Augusta paper comments in a ribald way about a twenty-foot picture of the candidate displayed by a connoisseur in its art-loving town and tries to make it appear that the picture was painted when he was suffering from the temporary distemper which deprived the people of the State of his wise counsel for a few days at one of the most critical hours of the hard contest. Says the Chronicle: "We know that, in the very nature of things, he wasn't a well man when that picture was taken. . . . Some said it looked as if he had swallowed his 'port rates'; while others said it was paralysis of the pocket-nerve; and still others, that the expression of the eyes indicated political locomotor-ataxia. But we didn't go as far as that—we simply said he was not looking as strong and robust as usual. And we expressed our regrets." Mind you, all this is pure afterthought and has been built up on the report of the colicky symptoms, which we hope have been exaggerated. It is as certain as anything can be that if "Little Joe" Brown had been seized with anything like this, the Chronicle would not have said a word about it, or would not have gone any further than to print the story over on its market page along with the weather reports. Its conduct, in the circumstances, is altogether unprofessional; but such is Georgia politics.

It is far better, however, looking at

the case from a broader point of view than the immediate field in which the present distemper of Mr. Smith developed, we would say that it is far better, a thousand times better, that he should be afflicted in this way, and possibly to the salvation of his State, than that the grand old Commonwealth of Georgia should be plunged into a chronic state of colic by his re-election as Governor. If his absence from the stump shall result in his defeat, his colic should be regarded as a visitation of a kind Providence.

That Sunday School League in Fredricksburg is still playing ball. The Fredericksburg Daily Star tells us that on Tuesday "the Baptists again took the Presbyterians' scalp to the tune of 9 to 6, thereby adding another gem to their large crown. For the Baptists every player is credited with a hit. Never mind; that Presbyterian pitcher will mend his weak 'wing' before the next denominational battle on the 'diamond.'"

The much-belated hookworm wins indirect praise from the Irvington Virginia Citizen, which says:

"The barefoot country boy, digging the reluctant worm from its native earth and inserting into its insides the barbed hook, catches fish with the zest that the hookworm catches him. It may be hookworm that makes him lazy, but still the day may come when he will shake off the laziness even as the small fish shakes itself loose from his bent pin, and he will rouse up and be a statesman, or, anyway, a politician. Great men thus grow from hookworm boys."

Just that kind of boy has gone right to the top of the ladder in many cases, and the hookworm may not always be so bad after all.

It's a safe bet that Commissioners Mann, Halsey and King are doing more hard studying now that they have done since they studied for "the bar exam." They are "brushing up" on their French, so that they can "come back" when the French people begin to talk to them about the copy of the London statue they are to present. Bon voyage, messieurs!

The Big Stone Gap Post quotes this verse as to "Little Bascorn," saying that it was written by an ardent admirer of his, probably the editor of the Post himself:

"Ideal Congressman is Slem,
Among the Nation's best,
Virginia's rising star of morning
Shining for the Southwest."

Paraphrasing the North Carolina bard, we would just add "until of his Stuart gets the best, as is of his politics the way."

There was a little touch of Autumn in the air yesterday morning. Now that Summer is so nearly over, it is worth noting how pleasant it has been. There has not been a hot night in Richmond this year. The days have been hot, very hot some of them, but the nights have all been cool. The only flies in the climate have been the automobiles, which would not let people sleep. It is hoped that the new Council will do something for the relief of the community in this respect.

The Times-Dispatch reversed the Supreme Court of the United States, so to speak, on Sunday, that is to say, turned the courtroom upside down. Nobody or institution had a better right to do such a thing than "the Supreme in Virginia."

The Charlotte Observer hopes that the Southern Railway will put on a train from Richmond to Durham and suggests, what we already know, that "Richmond would learn much by direct touch with a live North Carolina town like Durham." Richmond wishes, indeed, that it could be put in closer touch with all North Carolina towns. The people of Charlotte would find it greatly to their advantage if they would do their shopping in Richmond.

What a great thing it would be if the merchants of Richmond would get out a Special Shopping Edition of the Times-Dispatch and run a special train from Charlotte, Durham, Raleigh, Greensboro, Asheville and other North Carolina cities and towns so that the people down there could come here to buy their Fall and Winter fixings. There is plenty of money in nearly all North Carolina towns, and Richmond is known to be the best and cheapest shopping town in the South.

It is true, as the Irvington Citizen says, that the "Tar Baby" story was known long before "Uncle Remus" made "Brer Rabbit" immortal, and that it has been told since 1840 and probably since the days of Ham; but it was never told as Joel Chandler Harris told it and made it "literature." The idea of the telephone is as old as the hills, and every now and then some one will say how he discovered the principle that a thread or a wire would conduct sound for long distances; but it remained for Alexander Graham Bell to invent the telephone. Napoleon Bonaparte had very clear ideas as to the germ theory of disease and others before him; but it remained for Koch to work out the theory actually and catch the bugs. There is precious little that is new under the sun.

The following extract from the Memphis News-Semitar illustrates the fact that "news sense" is possessed by some people not on newspapers:

"The telephone in the editorial room of the News-Semitar rang briskly at 10 o'clock. 'I want to speak to a reporter,' said a feminine voice. 'This is a Reporter talking,' went back the answer. 'Then come down to 251 Court Avenue at once, for I am fixing to commit suicide.' 'Coming now,' said the reporter as he slammed the receiver on the hook. And he got the story, too.

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach

A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impairs digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so gives health and strength to the whole body.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, or coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Do You Know Anything About Ashbey Womack?

General Marcus J. Wright, who is assisting the United States government in compiling war records and similar data at Washington, asks us to insert the following query in the Times-Dispatch: "Give me account of Ashbey Womack, who came from England in 1716 and settled in Prince Edward county, Va."

The House Statute.

Please tell me something about the House Statute. It was made at Houdon's studio in Paris, was brought to Virginia in 1796, and occupies the place of honor in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Richmond. It was pronounced by Lafayette a "fac-simile of Washington's person," and Chief Justice Marshall and many of Washington's contemporaries regarded it as a true and striking likeness. In fact, it is now accepted as the standard likeness of Washington. It is not only regarded as a true portrait of the American patriot but a great work of art and is without a doubt the most valuable piece of marble in the United States.

PRETENDING DENIES THAT HE IS ENGAGED

BY LA MARQUE DE PONTENROY.

ON JUNE 18, 1891, a legitimate pretender to the throne of Spain, Don Jaime, was in Vienna, Austria, an official denial of the reports of his engagement to Miss Margaret, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, which have obtained a great deal of publicity in the European and American press, and which have been a source of much annoyance to the king and to her family. Don Jaime declares in his denial that he has only had the honor of meeting Miss Morgan once in his life, and that he is not engaged to any one. It would be imperative, from a dynastic and political point of view, that Don Jaime should only be a Roman Catholic, but also a prince of one of the sovereign houses of Europe. A matrimonial alliance with a woman of lesser rank would put an end, once and for all time, to his prospects and pretensions to the throne of Spain.

Although Frederick W. Menzies, a lieutenant in the Second Life Guards, whose marriage in London took place last Wednesday to Miss Betty Davenport, daughter of the late John Davenport, of New York, and granddaughter of Governor Morris, will not inherit the ancient Menzies baronetcy, which will become extinct with its present holder, Sir Neil Menzies, yet he will, in due course, succeed to the title of Lord of the Sea of Menzies, the origin of which dates back to the time of King Malcolm III, surnamed the Great. He was the first of the Menzies family to settle in Scotland at the beginning of the eleventh century. Sir Robert Menzies was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland from 1892 to 1894, and the Menzies family still hold charters of lands granted to them by Robert I. in 1320, and by David II. in 1369.

Don Jaime's marriage was created a baronet by Charles II, and this dignity is now held by Sir Neil Menzies, who is a direct ancestor of the present holder, Sir Michael Naish, proprietor of the great floor cloth manufactory at Kiready, and already a member of the House of Commons. Sir Michael Naish, in Perthshire, while he has sold Kiready House, also in Perthshire, to T. W. Foley.

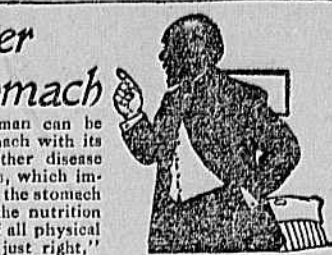
Sir Neil Menzies (whose name should be pronounced, not as spelt, but as it is written "Minjies") still retains as his home Castle Menzies, dating from 1570, a grand old place standing on the north bank of the River Tay and if he has disposed of his other Perthshire property, it is possible he may have a child with his marriage with the divorced Countess of Stair.

Sir Neil, who served with the Scots Guards in the Sudan campaign, figured in the divorce proceedings between Lord and Lady Stair, which was, by reason of the extravagance of her former husband, and proved, one of the causes celebre of the last quarter of a century. Sir Neil also came rather prominently into the public eye, owing to an extraordinary suit which he brought some time before the death of his fine old father, Sir Robert, against the latter, finding himself in financial difficulties, owing to his having been the hands of a particularly voracious gang of usurers, he appealed, as he had done many times previously, to his father for assistance. His father agreed to help on the condition that his son should bind himself in such a manner as to prevent him from committing any further extravagance, and especially to render him unable to raise any more money from the usurers. The son signed the papers, and received in return a sum of money down for the payment of his liabilities and an annuity.

Subsequently Neil Menzies discovered that if he had applied to certain parties in London he could have obtained a much larger sum in return for the documents which he had signed than that which he had received from his father. He thereupon brought suit against the old gentleman, claiming that he had signed the deed which he had bound himself to limit his receipts from the Menzies property, of which he was next heir, to \$15,000 a year, the remainder of the revenues being set aside to pay the encumbrances with which he had been burdened by his father.

The House of Lords, while declaring that old Sir Robert Menzies and his agents had manifestly acted in the object of protecting him against his own extravagance, decided that the deed in question was legally binding, and that Neil Menzies did not therefore have to return the money which he had obtained from his father. He thereupon brought suit against the old gentleman, claiming that he had signed the deed which he had bound himself to limit his receipts from the Menzies property, of which he was next heir, to \$15,000 a year, the remainder of the revenues being set aside to pay the encumbrances with which he had been burdened by his father.

Lieutenant-General Sir Somerset Gough Calthorpe, who was at sea when he was killed, was at sea for ten months before taking his seat as a member of the House of Lords, for although



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PRETENDING DENIES THAT HE IS ENGAGED

BY LA MARQUE DE PONTENROY.

ON JUNE 18, 1891, a legitimate pretender to the throne of Spain, Don Jaime, was in Vienna, Austria, an official denial of the reports of his engagement to Miss Margaret, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, which have obtained a great deal of publicity in the European and American press, and which have been a source of much annoyance to the king and to her family. Don Jaime declares in his denial that he has only had the honor of meeting Miss Morgan once in his life, and that he is not engaged to any one. It would be imperative, from a dynastic and political point of view, that Don Jaime should only be a Roman Catholic, but also a prince of one of the sovereign houses of Europe. A matrimonial alliance with a woman of lesser rank would put an end, once and for all time, to his prospects and pretensions to the throne of Spain.

Although Frederick W. Menzies, a lieutenant in the Second Life Guards, whose marriage in London took place last Wednesday to Miss Betty Davenport, daughter of the late John Davenport, of New York, and granddaughter of Governor Morris, will not inherit the ancient Menzies baronetcy, which will become extinct with its present holder, Sir Neil Menzies, yet he will, in due course, succeed to the title of Lord of the Sea of Menzies, the origin of which dates back to the time of King Malcolm III, surnamed the Great. He was the first of the Menzies family to settle in Scotland at the beginning of the eleventh century. Sir Robert Menzies was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland from 1892 to 1894, and the Menzies family still hold charters of lands granted to them by Robert I. in 1320, and by David II. in 1369.

Don Jaime's marriage was created a baronet by Charles II, and this dignity is now held by Sir Neil Menzies, who is a direct ancestor of the present holder, Sir Michael Naish, proprietor of the great floor cloth manufactory at Kiready, and already a member of the House of Commons. Sir Michael Naish, in Perthshire, while he has sold Kiready House, also in Perthshire, to T. W. Foley.

Sir Neil Menzies (whose name should be pronounced, not as spelt, but as it is written "Minjies") still retains as his home Castle Menzies, dating from 1570, a grand old place standing on the north bank of the River Tay and if he has disposed of his other Perth